

between Mr. Clay and Senator King of Alabama!—two men, both near the close of a long life, going out to inspire the passions of each other's blood, to gratify those malignant passions which disgrace the worst states of savage society! And this too in a christian country, and by those men who for their superior intelligence and virtue are selected by the people as their law-makers and executives! Oh! the indignity of such a proceeding! the burning horrors that the mind revolts at the idea of!—and yet, maintaining it—and we cast it from us as we would turn from the massacre of our sons, and the violation of our daughters by the hands of wild and imbruted savages. Can civilized *Christian* society pass by such atrocities as of little consequence?

Case of the 'Creole.'
Mr. Webster to Lord Ashburton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, AUGUST 1, 1842.

MY LORD:—The President has learned with much regret that you are not empowered by your Government to enter into any formal stipulation for the better security of vessels of the United States, when meeting with disasters in passing between the United States and the Bahama islands, and driven, by such disasters into British ports. This is a subject which is deemed to be of great importance, and which cannot, on the present occasion, be overlooked.

Your lordship is aware that several cases have occurred within the last few years which have caused much complaint. In some of these cases compensation has been made by the English Government for the interference of the local authorities with American vessels having slaves on board, by which interference these slaves were set free. In other cases, such compensation has been refused. It appears to the President to be for the interest of both countries that the recurrence of similar cases in future should be prevented as far as possible.

Your lordship has been acquainted with the case of the 'Creole,' a vessel carried into the port of Nassau last winter, which was taken and risen upon the lawful authority of the vessel, and, in the accomplishment of their purpose, had committed murder on a person on board.

The opinions which that occurrence gave occasion for the Government to express in regard to the rights of property and the rights of maritime States, placed by Providence near to each other, were well considered, and are entertained with en-

are confidence. The facts in the particular case of the 'Creole' are controverted; positive and officious interference by the colonial authorities to set the slaves free being alleged on one side, and denied on the other.

It is not my purpose to discuss the difference of opinion as to the evidence in this case, as it at present exists, because the rights of individuals having rendered necessary a more thorough and a judicial investigation, the facts of the case, and the nature of the transaction, such investigation is understood to be now in progress, and its result, when known, will render me more able than at this moment to present to the British Government a full and accurate view of the whole case. But it is my purpose and my duty, to invite your lordships' attention to the general principle, that the slave trade is a trade, and that the usual means of giving security to the coasting trade of the United States against unlawful annoyance and interference along this point of their shore. The Bahama islands approach the coast of Florida within a few leagues, and, with the coast, form a long narrow channel, filled with its innumerable small islands and banks of sand, and the navigation difficult and dangerous, not only on these accounts, but from the violence of the winds and the variable nature of the currents. Accidents are of course frequent, and necessity compels vessels of the U. S. in the winter season, to seek refuge in the harbours and in the ports of these islands. Along this passage, the Atlantic States hold intercourse with the States on the Gulf and the Mississippi, and through it the products of the valley of that river (a region of vast extent and boundless fertility) find a main outlet to the sea, and in their destination to the markets of the world.

No particular ground of complaint exists as to the treatment which American vessels usually receive in these ports, unless they happen to have slaves on board; but in cases of that kind, complaints have been made, as already stated, of officious interference on the part of the British authorities, for the purpose of changing the condition in which these persons are, by the laws of their own country, and of setting them free.

In the southern States of the Union, slavery exists by the laws of the States and under the guarantee of the Constitution of the United States; and it is not till they have reached the British dominions, or to the time when they ceased to be British colonies. In this state of things, it will happen that slaves will be often on board coasting vessels as hands, as servants attending the families of their owners, or for the purpose of being carried from port to port. For

being, having persons of this description on board, are, driven by stress of weather, or carried by unlawful force, into British ports, the United States propose the introduction of no new principle into the law of nations. They require only a faithful and exact observance of the injunction, "that no mode as understood and practised in modern times.

Your lordship observes that I have spoken only of American vessels driven into British ports by the disasters of the seas, or carried in by unlawful force. I confine my remarks to these cases, because they are the common cases, and because they are the only cases in which the law of nations must emphatically exempt from interference. The maritime law is full of instances of the application of that great and practical rule, which declares that which is the clear result of necessity ought to draw after it no penalty and no hazard. If a ship be driven, by stress of weather, or by the injunction, "that no mode as understood and practised in modern times," into an open port, with prohibited articles on board, in neither case is any forfeiture incurred. And what may be considered a still stronger case, it has been decided by eminent English authority, and that decision has received general approbation, that if a vessel be driven by necessity, into a port strictly excluded, such vessel is in good defence, and exempts her from penalty.

A vessel on the high seas, beyond the distance of a marine league from the shore, is regarded as part of the territory of the nation to which she belongs, and subjected, exclusively to the jurisdiction of that nation. If, against the will of her master, or crew, she be driven into a port, or into a bay, or even into over port, those who have, or ought to have, control over her, struggling all the while to keep her upon the high seas, and so within the exclusive jurisdiction of her own Government, what reason or justice is there in creating a distinction between her and immunities, in the same manner, and to the result of absolute exemption, and the same rights and immunities before superior power had forced her out of her voluntary course?

But, my lord, the rule of law, and the comity and practice of nations go much further than these cases of necessity, and the introduction of a merchant vessel into any open port of a friendly nation voluntarily, for the purposes of lawful trade, to bring with her, and keep over her, to a very considerable extent, the jurisdiction and authority of the laws of her own country.

A ship, say the publicists, though at anchor in a foreign harbor, presents us the jurisdiction and its laws. It is natural to consider the vessels of a nation as parts of its territory, though at sea, as the State re-

This is the doctrine of the law of nations, clearly laid down by writers of received authority, and en-

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1842.

IT IS A FEELING OF THE MOST SACRED NATURE, THAT THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IS ESSENTIAL TO THE HONOR AND THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION.

THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR HAS GONE ON AN EXTENSIVE VISIT TO NEW-HAMPSHIRE, WHICH MUST BE A MOST INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE ONE.

RECEPTION OF THE HONORABLE JOHN QUINCY ADAMS BY HIS CONSTITUENTS.

THE RECEPTION OF THIS VENERABLE STATESMAN AND PATRIOT BY HIS CONSTITUENTS OF THE TWELFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, TOOK PLACE, AS USUAL, ON SATURDAY LAST, NEAR WEYMOUTH, MASS.

THE WHOLE PROCEEDINGS OF THE DAY DO NOT PERMIT OF A FULL SKETCH OF THE DISTINGUISHED MAN, BUT THE FOLLOWING IS A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE MOST INTERESTING PARTS.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISTRICT FORMED, AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, IN THE CITY OF BOSTON, ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1842.

THE HONORABLE JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, PRESIDENT OF THE DISTRICT, WAS RECEIVED BY THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS:

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to a passing review of his services as their Representative in Congress. His first impulse was gratitude; gratitude to God, who had spared him for so many seasons of grateful pleasure—gratitude to his constituents—sincere, intense, and swelling with a generous impulse, for all the favors he had received at their hands. Not the least of these was their recognition of their trust in his hands, during the whole time of his existence as a Congressional District. He had first been a Representative from the District when it was the Plymouth District, under the apportionment of 1829. A majority of his present constituents were of a different generation from those who first elected him to Congress, and were then boys at school. Five successive times, and during the whole of their existence as the Twelfth Congressional District, they had honored him with their confidence—and, even now, when they had almost ceased to exist as a Congressional District, and during the brief term which still remained, he was, as it were, but the executor of their last will and testament. He could not be insensible to the evidence they had afforded him, at the time when the people at large had selected another Chief Magistrate in preference to him, that the people of the Plymouth District had lost none of their confidence in him. He had ever endeavored faithfully to discharge his duty as their Representative—not to his District merely—to the State—to the whole country—as a man to his fellow-men, irrespective of condition or complexion.

Mr. Adams then proceeded to a general review of many of the public measures which had, from time to time, agitated the public mind. He referred to the recent letter of his friend and colleague, Mr. Appleton, in relation to the nullification of South Carolina. Mr. A. said, he had lifted but a corner of the curtain, and had permitted but a glance at the monstrous and horrible object beneath it. Mr. A. proceeded to read an extract from Mr. Appleton's letter, in which he refers to South Carolina nullification, and the forty false theories, as having passed away. Mr. Adams thought they were not yet extinct. They were in full force in the national government, and had been ever since the death of President Harrison. He read from the Boston Atlas of that very morning, an extract from the organ of Mr. Calhoun, threatening to nullify the new tariff law.

More was to be apprehended, at the present time, than ever, from the spirit of nullification. Nullification is, at this very moment, the acting President's conscience. Nullification is the origin of all the vices of John Tyler—especially of that masterpiece of Executive reasoning, where he filed with the Department of State his reasons for signing a bill which his conscience disapproved.

Mr. Adams then reviewed, with just severity, the treachery of Mr. Tyler to the party which had elected him, and to his own professions. His prominent characteristics were more obliquity, duplicity, and double-dealing. No ruler with these feelings—without even a suspicion of insincerity—could ever retain, to any extent, the public confidence, or be trusted by either party. Mr. A. reviewed the whole history of the vetoes of the several bank bills, at the bottom of which, he urged, was this same spirit of South Carolina nullification.

He then referred, at some length, to the manner in which attempts had been made to annex Texas to the Union—and to the manner in which its independence had been recognized. The whole was the result of a settled plan, a long existing conspiracy, begun even in Jackson's administration, to strengthen the institution of slavery by the addition of several new slaveholding States. In evidence of this, he mentioned what he knew as a fact, that the Government of the territory of Texas had been offered to a Mr. Burton, of North Carolina, now deceased, by General Jackson.

Mr. Adams then proceeded to detail the manner in which the recognition of Texas had been hurried through Congress, on the evening of the third of March, just before the close of Jackson's Administration. The whole course of our government, in its relations with Texas and Mexico, had been marked, throughout, with the grossest duplicity. He then gave an interesting sketch of the unsuccessful attempts during the Administration of Van Buren, to annex Texas to the Union. At one time, Texas had a Minister in Washington for that purpose. He himself had offered a series of resolutions, to the effect that there existed no power to make the annexation. They had been entered upon the journal, but no action had been had upon them. Should the attempt ever be renewed, he hoped they would be called up again and discussed. In the summer of 1841, the attempt was renewed, a part of which was the expedition against Santa Fe. He had no doubt this had been concerted in the United States. In evidence of this, he cited the number of young men belonging to the United States found in their ranks. Mr. A. supposed the case that such an attempt had been made by Mexico against the city of Philadelphia—and, on its failure, there had been found British subjects among their number, what would have been done with them? The fate of Ambrister and Arbuthnot showed what General Jackson would have done with them.

Mr. Adams then spoke of the appropriation bill to carry out the treaty with the Wyandott Indians. Notwithstanding Tyler's objections to signing a bill connecting two subjects, he had signed that, into which had been thrust an appropriation for the expenses of the Judicial Courts. Another appropriation had also been inserted, to repay to the legation at Mexico, the expenses of releasing the prisoners of the Santa Fe expedition. The House rejected this item, and the Senate concurred in its rejection. Yet, on the 31st of last August, fifteen minutes before the adjournment of Congress, a resolution had been introduced, by a Senator from South Carolina, and hurried through, to defray the expenses of these Santa Fe prisoners. It was sent to the House. He rose in his seat and objected to its passage, but the previous question was shouted in all directions, and the resolution passed, and was signed by the President. All this, in defiance of the provision of the Constitution, that all appropriations must be introduced in the form of a bill. In this manner is every thing done, that relates to Texas, by our government.

Mr. Adams then referred to his course touching the several Presidential elections. As he had promised, he had never taken any part in any Presidential campaign since he was chosen their Representative. Even in 1840, he had avoided attending any public meeting upon the subject.

He next spoke at length of the causes which had induced him to appear in opposition to the present acting President. Within one week after the death of Harrison, he had heard the subject of his re-election agitated. He saw that it was, even then, apparent that this was the axis upon which his administration would turn. Mr. A. then passed in review the principal acts of Tyler, since he has been the acting President—his veto of the several bank bills, in which the nullification doctrine had been the moving cause of both—the State rights doctrine of requiring the assent of the States. At the time of the second veto, he had no personal misunderstanding with the acting President. He had been present, in consultation with the other members from Massachusetts, and had advised the Secretary of State to remain in the Cabinet. He still believed that advice had been well given. On account of the questions then pending between this country and Great Britain, involving the peace of the two countries, it was all important that Mr. Webster should remain. He was the man, of all others, to conduct this question to a successful issue. Had he gone out of the Cabinet, it never would have terminated as it has done.

Mr. Adams next spoke of the case of the Caroline, and in high terms of the merits of the Remedial Justice Bill, to prevent hereafter the like danger of a civil war, and one with a foreign power, arising from the same cause.

Mr. Adams had first felt it an imperative duty to

take a stand against the present Executive, when, after the veto of the Little Tariff Bill, he had claimed to be part of the Legislative power of the country. He had previously opposed the measures of some of the Cabinet, in their recommendation of the most extravagant appropriations for the army, the navy, and the civil lists, while the President was preaching economy and reform in his message. He had opposed the recommendation of the Secretary, of twenty-five millions for these objects, besides the extravagant increase advised in the navy, army and marine corps. He had succeeded in his hopes to reduce the army and the navy—and he also hoped that, for once, they had succeeded in putting two ideas in combination at the same time in the head of the Executive.

But when the President claimed to be part of the Legislature of the nation—when his advocates and peculiar friends on the floor of Congress claimed for the Executive a right to exercise a legislative function—when they claimed for him to be a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature—when he read the letter of John Tyler to Philadelphia, to the dinner committee on the 4th of July last, he felt compelled to be more unreserved and open in opposition to such dangerous views.

Mr. Adams again dwelt with much force upon the enormity of the abuse of the veto power, by which the President not only became equivalent in power to the Legislature, but superior to it, thereby virtually violating the Constitution. The President was, in many respects, intended to be subject to the overruling power of Congress. It could impeach him. It could pass laws, under certain circumstances, without his signature. But John Tyler claimed to be above Congress.

Mr. Adams then reviewed, with just severity, the course of the President on the subject of his 'reasons for signing' the Apportionment Bill, and his mean veto of the supplementary bill for preventing the difficulties anticipated at the coming together of the next Congress. He thought his course had done much to increase the danger of those difficulties. This was another exercise, in its worst form, of a power which made the President a monarch, but which not even the King of England would dare to use. When Parliament had in contemplation a law to abridge the privileges of George the Third, he wrote to Pitt—what? that he would veto the measure? Not but that if it passed he would have to move to Hanover. Mr. A. spoke with strong approbation of the single district clause of the Apportionment Bill. He had ever regarded that feature as intended by the Constitution, and ever regretted it had not been more explicitly enjoined by it. He then referred to the Protest of Mr. Tyler, in comparing it with that of General Jackson, which Mr. Tyler had himself voted to censure. He thought that the latter had much more appearance of reason in his favor than John Tyler.

Mr. Adams said there was one subject upon which he could not forbear to speak in explanation to his constituents. That was the allegation of harshness of expression toward his assailants. Perhaps it was so. He would not claim any exemptions from the common feelings of humanity. He was willing to admit that he was at times so far carried away by the force of his feelings, that, under the excitement of attack and insult, there would escape from him expressions which were perhaps derogatory to his dignity as a man, although not too severe for his assailants to hear. There was at least one apology for this, which he hoped all his constituents would bear in mind. All the attacks upon him were always of a personal character, and always were, therefore, the most trying. In evidence of this, he cited the letter of Marshall to his constituents, where he said, if the friends of slavery could only get rid of him, (Mr. Adams), nobody else would dare to act as he was doing upon the matter of petitions.

Besides the personal nature of these attacks, he was subjected to the grossest misrepresentations, perversion and falsehood, and often without a chance of replying to these cruel, unjust and calumnious attacks, under a rule of the House that no one should speak twice upon the same subject, until every member had spoken who desired to speak. Often when he had made any remarks upon any subject, a number of members would rise one after another and attack him, without any chance of his reply. Seldom was any opportunity given him for a defence or a reply, except on those occasions when he stood before the House arraigned as a culprit. To show the manner in which he was frequently misrepresented, he alluded to his reference to the God of battles, where he had spoken of the danger that an appeal would be had to the God of battles. He read from the speeches both of Mr. Caleb Cushing and Mr. Irwin, both of whom had entirely misrepresented his meaning, and had charged him with invoking, when he had expressly deprecated, an appeal to the God of battles.

Another subject he was desirous to explain—his vote against the tariff. He was glad the bill had passed. He rejoiced at the prospect of improvement to the country; but after all he had said, he could not consent to sacrifice the public lands. He still regarded the distribution of the public lands among the States as of infinitely more importance than any temporary measure of revenue. But, although he was not sorry the bill had become a law, especially since both Houses, by a decisive vote, had reaffirmed the principle of distribution, yet he could not, after all he had said, regret that it had not done so by his vote, nor could he say that, under precisely the same circumstances, he could ever do any differently.

Mr. Adams in conclusion referred to the right of petition, and the difficulties which prevented him from hoping to do anything in its behalf during the brief period that he should remain their representative. But we have already extended our sketch of Mr. Adams' remarks beyond our limits, and we must forbear, in the hope that the eloquent and gifted orator will not long defer his promise to furnish us with a copy of his address in full.

After the applause that followed the close of Mr. Adams' remarks, the following resolutions were offered by the Hon. Seth Sprague, Jr. and adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the Hon. John Quincy Adams has for ten years been the representative of this District in the Congress of the United States, and that relation being soon to cease by the formation of new Districts, agreeably to the late apportionment law of Congress, we deem this a fit occasion for the expression of our feelings and opinions, in relation to the manner in which he has performed the duties of his station.

Resolved, That we have always cherished the strongest attachment to the union of these States, and would always indignantly frown on any attempt to alienate any one portion of the people from another; that we disclaim all wish or desire to infringe on the constitutional rights of other States; and we cannot but view the violation of rights secured to us by the Constitution of the United States, by sister States, and the denial of the right of petition by Congress, as tending to consequences destructive to the best interests of the Union.

Resolved, That a petition is the most humble and respectful mode in which any people can make their wishes and grievances known to the rulers of a nation, and we cannot degrade ourselves by asking as a favor, that which the greatest despot does not refuse the meanness of his subjects: that the Congress of the United States, in refusing to receive the petitions of our citizens, has been guilty of an unwarrantable and arbitrary assumption of power, a grievous wrong, a violation of constitutional right; that the Hon. John Q. Adams, in resisting these encroachments, and nobly and fearlessly contending against them, is entitled to our warmest thanks and lasting gratitude; that the people of this Union owe him, and posterity will award him, this homage and gratitude, for contending for a principle, the denial of which strikes at all true liberty.

Resolved, That the watchful care for the well-being of this nation, manifested by our Representative, in his warning voice against the design of a war with Mexico, and his deep foresight, and profound wisdom, in exposing the designs, and preventing the annexation of Texas to the United States, has secured the country from internal commotion, and from consequences which every friend of humanity must have deplored.

Resolved, That the attempt of a few members of the House of Representatives to censure and degrade

our aged and venerable Representative, for the performance of that which he considered his duty, and which was his constitutional right, was a violation of individual privilege. We admire his masterly defence—we congratulate him on his victorious and complete triumph over his assailants. Resolved, That the assiduous and untiring fidelity of Mr. Adams to the duties of his station, his fidelity to the interests of his constituents, his utter fearlessness in exposing error, and defending truth, excite emotions not easily expressed; and though we may not all remain his constituents, it is ardently hoped that we, and our fellow-citizens, may for many years reap the fruit of his long experience, his profound knowledge, and his matchless talents in the councils of the nation.

The Convention dissolved after the singing the following ode, written for the occasion, by the Rev. John Pierpont.

ODE,

Sung by the constituents of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, on his return from Congress, Sept. 17, 1842.

Not from the bloody field,
Borne on the battered shield,
By foes o'ercome,
But, from a sterner fight,
In defence of Right,
Clothed in a conqueror's might,
We hail him home.

Before Slavery's minions cower
Before the servile power,
He bore their ban,
And, like an aged oak,
That braved the lightning's stroke,
When thunders round it broke,
Stood up, A MAN.

Nay—when they stormed aloud,
And round him, like a cloud,
Came, thick and black,
He, single-handed, strove,
And, like Olympian Jove,
With his own thunder, drove
The phalanx back.

No leafy wreath we twine,
Of oak or laurel pine,
To grace his brow;
Like his own locks of gray,
Such leaves would fall away,
As will the grateful lay.

We weave him now,
But time shall touch the page
That tells how Quincy's sage
Has dared to live,
Save as he touches wine,
Or Shakespeare's glowing line,
Or Raphael's firm divine,
Now life to give.

The Slave Case in Northampton.

A correspondent at Northampton has sent us the following particulars respecting the recent slave case in that place.

We had an interesting slave case in this town, on Wednesday last. A man by the name of Newcomb, had been journeying about New-England, with a woman whom he claimed as his slave. He formerly resided in Franklin County in this State, but now hailed from Louisville Kentucky. He probably selected this woman to accompany him, because the sacred ties of a mother would induce her to remain loyal to the hellish system of slavery, and return to live and sympathize and suffer with a darling child six years of age; her husband having some time since been torn from her, and sent elsewhere. She loved liberty above all earthly blessings, save her child, and therefore had turned a deaf ear to the earnest solicitations of her abolition friends in Boston and elsewhere, to assert her right to it under the laws of this Commonwealth, until her master, in his perambulations, reached Worcester. He had previously told her, that if she left him, he would sell her on his return to Mississippi; but she knew that slavery knew no law, and that her child might share the fate of her husband, and she lost this glorious opportunity of gaining freedom; therefore she stepped out of chattelism, and walked into the house of a colored friend by the name of Roberts, who cordially extended to her the right of hospitality. Newcomb, fearing excitement by making an open attempt to regain his victim, came to Northampton, and procured a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Dewey, handed it to a sheriff, who repaired to Worcester, and procured assistance, and waiting till the late evening train left for the West, arrested Roberts and the woman just at the time of starting, so that the friends might not have timely notice to counsel and assist; but, thanks to the never-failing vigilance of abolitionists, William Earl, Wood, Rice and Scott, accompanied by lawyer Myrick, stepped into the same car with those legal kidnappers, and the whole party arrived in Northampton at midnight. Early the next morning they aroused all that were friendly to liberty, so that when the judge assembled his court in the jury room, it was immediately found necessary to adjourn to the court room above. The complaint was then read, which set forth that Newcomb, the applicant, believed that the woman Sarah was enticed from his fatherly protection, and forcibly detained and imprisoned by Roberts, against her will. When called upon, under oath, to sustain the allegation which was denied by Roberts, he said the woman was his slave, was very much attached to his family, left her child at Louisville, was a church member, had always sustained a good character, and promised before leaving home to return with him, did not want her liberty, &c. That he was aware of the laws of this State—before he came here—was willing Sarah should have her liberty if she wanted it—but, being about to return to the South, felt it to be his duty to have her brought before the proper tribunal, where she could speak her mind without restraint—was as much opposed to slavery as any one. The Court then told Sarah, that she was at liberty to speak for herself; to remain here, and be protected in her rights, or return again to slavery. She promptly replied, that she preferred to remain, and the Court declared her free. The robber Newcomb, who is as much opposed to slavery as any one, who filches the unrequited toil of this poor despoiled woman, and retains her child as his property, refused to give her the clothing which belonged to her when she left his guardianship. Sarah, in company with her friends, triumphantly returned to Worcester, while her liberty-loving master, having been failed in his attempt to take her from her friends, by threats and promises, and the exercise of those wily arts in which they have been so thoroughly trained, hoped to induce her to say that she had been restrained of her liberty by abolitionists, and desired to return again to slavery, to the land of chains and stripes, was left to the goadings of his own conscience, to the never-dying tortments of his own created hell.

Yours very truly,

Salem, Sept. 17th, 1842.

C.

NINTH MASSACHUSETTS

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

ADDRESS.

The undersigned, deeply interested in the anti-slavery cause, and feeling it to be one which will have the warmest support of every good man and woman, have decided to do what they can to condense and make available the good wishes of the community, by holding their Ninth Annual Fair during Christmas week, 1842. It is a laborious and costly undertaking to awaken a nation to the knowledge of its perilous condition by reason of slavery. To do without stirring up the slaves to bloodshed, without exciting a party rage under the name of Philanthropy, and without yielding to opposition—to do it by the enunciation of sublime truth, and by spreading abroad the knowledge of assured facts; this is the work before us, to which the funds raised by means of the Fair will be devoted. Not a dollar of them will be expended in the labor of making an abolition party or an abolition sect, but in the promulgation among all men of the great forgotten principles of Freedom, without which every party and sect in the land are but leading it down to ruin, and without which no man may for a moment flatter himself that he is a patriot or a Christian.

The money raised will be expended in publishing and circulating the ablest writings, and in sustaining the most devoted and able persons who are found sacrificing themselves to this service of Freedom.

Millions of people are to be freed, and some will shrink back in alarm at the magnitude of the undertaking. We invite their participation in the work, with the promise of that expansion of soul, in consequence of their labors, which will enable them to feel that this is but a portion of their work on earth. A few there are who say that the emancipation of the slaves of our country is too small and unsatisfactory a labor to engage their attention. We beg them to remember that it was a work worthy of a God to create man free, and therefore it cannot be beneath the attention of any human being to restore man to freedom. To aid the progress of the human race is the greatest and the noblest object. To aid it effectually involves the use of a multiplicity of means, which, however small in themselves, are not, on that account, the less necessary. The loftiest soul looks noblest in the discharge of the lowliest duties. To those whom fear drives back and self-interest hinders, we present a cause which has power even to make them forget themselves, and to give them courage and nobleness. To those who are spiritless and lifeless, for want of some deeply interesting occupation, who are consumed by ennui, and old in heart before their time,—to all who are enjoying prosperity, and to all who are suffering affliction, we present this cause as a blessing, a claim, and a consolation.

There is no class or condition of men or women to whom the call for help in such a cause does not come with commanding energy; and we call on all for aid, in the name of that truth, which has received our best years as its right.

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We have inquired of some of the most experienced members of the School Committee, and on their authority, joined to such personal knowledge as we have, we confidently state that no boy, of suitable qualifications, has been or can be debarred admission to this school, on account of his complexion.

We therefore renew the claim for our Latin Grammar School, to be the first free school in the world, where every person, within certain geographical limits, and possessing certain requisites of study, has an equal right of admission, free of cost.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following, from a gifted colored citizen of Salem, which we think places the matter in its true light.

To the Editor of the Salem Gazette:

Sir—On perusing your comments on the letter of H. C. Wright, headed 'First Free School—A Lie,' and copied from the Liberator of week before last, at the extreme sensitiveness manifested for the free character of the Salem Latin Grammar School; and as a colored citizen of Salem, I hazard the repetition of H. C. W.'s assertion, that the

